Numb. 759.

So^th. Carolina-Gazette.

THE

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From MONDAY *October* 24th, to MONDAY *October* 31ſt, 1748.

Brunſwick in *North-Carolina*, *September* 23.

ON ſaturday the 3d inſtant in the evening, 3 ſloops came off our bar, but as there was not time to bring them in that night, the pilots did not go on board until the next morning, when they found them to be 2 *ſpaniſh* privateers from the *havanna*, and a ſloop from *ſouth-carolina* they had taken. The commodore was a large ſloop, of 130 tons, named the *fortune*, of 10 6-pounders and 14 ſwivels, commanded by *vincent lopez*: The other ſloop not near ſo large of 4 4 pounders, 4 6-pounders, and 12 ſwivels, *joſeph leon munos* commander.

It ſeems their deſign was to take the negroes that were at work on our fort; but being inform'd that few or none of them ſtaid there on ſundays, and they were moſtly at *brunſwick*, they obliged the pilots to carry them there, which was done without our diſcovering they were enemies, 'till they anchored before the town and had fired at ſome boats that retreated on finding their miſtake. At the ſame time a large number of men, which they had landed 4 miles below the town, appeared within 100 yards of us. —— It is eaſy to imagine the confuſion people muſt be in at ſuch a ſurprize: In ſhort, every body (that was able) ran, with whatever they could firſt lay their hands on, whilſt the *ſpaniards* took poſſeſſion of all the veſſels in the harbour, *viz.* the ſhip *nancy*, capt. *burſill*, the ſnow *litchfield*, capt. *wakefield*, the brigt. *diamond*, capt. *burnion*, the ſloop ——, capt. *ſtoddart*, and ſeveral ſmall craft. They alſo took 2 or 3 men belonging to the town, in boats.

The party they had landed ſhot a ſailor as he endeavoured to eſcape from them, and on entering the town took *john jean*, eſq; our collector, priſoner, who fired upon the whole party, and received their fire without any damage. After this they plundered and deſtroyed every thing, without fear of being diſturbed; and their confidence added not a little to our diſcouragement, as we were informed they had taken ſeveral of our people, whom undoubtedly they compelled to give an account of our weakneſs. However all the neceſſary ſteps were taken, in ſending to alarm the country and to get aſſiſtance of the king's ſhips at *ſouth-carolina*.

On monday the 5th, about 25 or 30 men appeared at the place of rendezvous appointed us by capt. *william dry*, but the greater part of us being inhabitants of *brunſwick* who had loſt our arms and ammunition, nothing could be attempted that day, eſpecially as our neighbours neither aſſiſted us with men nor any thing elſe we wanted. In the mean time the ſhip *hannah*, capt. *john ſmith*, that was got aground about 3 miles higher up the river (in endeavouring to go farther up) was taken by the *loretta* without oppoſition.

On tueſday the 6th we muſter'd about 80 men, white and black, 22 of which were uſeleſs for want of arms. With this number capt. *dry* marched towards the town, and the ſcouts ſent out ſeeing nothing to diſturb them, he march'd on 'till he got behind the fort, where a council of war was held, in conſequence of which was that lieut. *ſchinering moore* march'd into the town with 12 pick'd men, with which he in a few minutes ſurprized a number of the enemy that were rolling of goods. Upon hearing the fire, capt. *dry* (concluding lieut. *moore* was engaged with the enemy) march'd his whole body in to his aſſiſtance. All the enemy in this part of the town were either kill'd or taken, and our people purſuing their good fortune 'till they were ſaluted with a very hot fire from the commodore ſloop's great guns, which obliged them to be more on their guard, but however did not prevent their killing or taking all the ſtragglers.

The town being thus clear'd of the enemy, our men lay on their arms under cover of a high bank to prevent the landing any more men, which was not attempted; but the commodore's ſloop continued firing, when to our great amazement and (it may believed) joy, ſhe blew up: A terrible, tho' in our circumſtances a pleaſing ſight. As they had ſeized all the ſmall craft at their firſt coming, our people could find only one ſmall canow to ſave thoſe that had got upon the wreck, by which means many were drown'd that might have been ſaved. In this confuſion the mate and ſome of the crew of the *litchfield*, cut her cables and run her aſhore. The *nancy* having 20 *ſpaniards* on board, with 2 of the *loretta*'s guns, nothing could be done with her, for ſhe began to fire upon us in a few Minutes after the commodore blew up.

When this accident happened, the other privateer, (which was up the river to get the *Hannah* off, attempted to burn that ſhip, but had not time) hoiſted bloody colours, and came down to town. In paſſing the hon. *roger moore*, eſq;'s houſe, they fired two ſhot at it, which did no damage; but as ſoon as ſhe anchor'd before the town, ſhe fired pretty ſmartly upon us, in the mean while attempting ſeveral times to get the ſnow off, but were prevented by our ſmall arms. In the evening they took down their bloody colours and hoiſted white in their ſhrouds, and ſent a *portugueſe* on ſhore with a flag of truce, deſiring to have liberty to go off with all the veſſels, and promiſing on that condition to do no further damage. Capt. *dry* made anſwer, that they might think themſelves well off to get away with their own veſſel, that he would not conſent to their carrying away any other, and would take care they ſhould do no more damage; but propoſed to let them go without interruption if they would deliver up all the *engliſh* priſoners they had, with every thing belonging to the place. To this they made no anſwer, but buſied themſelves in making every thing ready to ſail the next morning with the ſhip *nancy*.

On wedneſday the 7th, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, major *john ſwan*, with the captains *jones*, *ſampſon*, *oſs* and *byrne*, and ſuch of their men as could be ſpar'd from the defence of *Wilmington* (our metropolis) to the number of 130, landed above *brunſwick*, but did not join our men in town until day-light (and ſome time after the *loretta* and her prize were ſail'd) being apprehenſive that we might fire upon them in the dark, miſtaking them for enemies.

Finding the *loretta* gone with the *nancy*, major *ſwan* ordered all the men to march to *fort-johnſton* at the mouth of the river, to endeavour to ſtop the enemy there; but they having a fair wind and a ſtrong gale, paſſed the fort before the major got there. They expecting to be ſtopt at the fort, hoiſted a flag of truce when they got there, but not ſeeing it anſwered, fired 2 ſhot at it (which hurt no body, for our engineer and gunner were gone long before) and came to an anchor under *bald head*. There they lay all this Day under their white flag, and in the evening ſent captains *ſmith* (of the *hannah*) *wakefield*, and *ſmith* (of the *ſouth carolina* ſloop) with 3 or 4 ſailors, aſhore, deſiring to exchange priſoners.

Thurſday the 8th, major *ſwan* ſent capt. *ſampſon* with a flag of truce, to treat about the exchange of priſoners. He told them the reaſon why he had not brought man for man, was, that they were ſent up a great way into the country, that they were however ſent for, and as ſoon as they arrived, they ſhould have the ſame number as they had landed and as continued on board. The *ſpaniard* anſwered that he would ſtay 'till 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon and no longer, for that as the whole expedition had been attended with ill luck, ſome other accident might happen, as the arrival of a man of war or privateer; that he intended to give the *ſouth-carolina* ſloop

to the pilot, and that he would put all the *Englishmen* he had on board her, and desired that his people might be well used and returned as soon as possible. Accordingly about 3 o'clock, he sail'd and carried the ship and *South-carolina* sloop with him. At the same time a brigt appeared to which he gave chase, and in a little time we lost sight of 'em all. He has carried our pilot off.

We can get no positive account what number of men they brought in here, but by the number they carried out (between 70 and 80) and the great number buried and still to be buried, we judge they had about 260. How many our men killed is also very uncertain, since they were mostly shot in the water or thrown in afterwards: But we reckon this expedition has cost them (in kill'd and blown up) 140 men, among whom capt. lopez and all his officers.

They have done us all the mischief they possibly could, for what they did not carry away they broke or cut to pieces. The negroes (whom they came to take) were of great service to us, and so exasperated, that they would have given no quarter had they not been stopt. We have not lost one Man, and had but two slightly wounded.

Upon the whole, we have just reason to be thankful to Almighty God, as from the beginning of these our misfortunes, we had no reason to think we should so well or so soon get rid of our enemies: For, notwithstanding our ignorance in military affairs, our want of arms and ammunition (having but 3 charges per man when we attacked them) the delay of our friends in coming to our assistance, and the small number we were composed of (many of which were negroes) He has crowned our attempt with Success.

LIEGE, July 30, 1748.

THE French begin to make some Motions on the Side of Maestricht, as if they intended to form a Camp. We dont hear of any Dispositions for evacuating the conquer'd Towns; on the contrary, 'tis said this Matter is post-pon'd till after the signing of the general Peace. M. Lowendahl has ordered the Dutchy of Limbourg to furnish him with a good Number of Pioneers, who, as we hear, are to be employ'd in mending the Roads, as it is not yet Time to talk of renewing Hostilities.

They write from Givet, that several Regiments of Cavalty have passed by that Place, in their Way to Metz, in order to join other Troops which the French are assembling on that Side, to observe the Russians in case they draw near the Rhine.

Antwerp, August 1. Last Monday the Dutchess of Newcastle arrived here, and was saluted by the Cannon of our Ramparts: The next Morning her Grace took the Route to Breda, in her Way to Hanover: At her Arrival, as well as Departure, she passed thro' a double Line of Soldiers, drawn up properly to do her Honour; on which Occasion, Politicians think they perceive something more than French Politeness, tho' they can make neither Head nor Tail of their Speculations.

A considerable Convoy has just been sent to Bergen-op-Zoom, for the Service of the Garrison, which is to be reinforced with several Battalions.

Hague, August 4. They write from Eyndhoven, that the British Troops under the Duke of Cumberland, are to hold themselves in Readiness to return to England, it being apprehended they can have no farther Business in the Low-Countries, whatever may be the final Result of all the Conferences held at Aix la Chapelle since the signing of the Preliminaries.

London, July 31. James Delancy, Esq; is appointed Governour of New-York, in the room of George Clinton, Esq; returning to England.

August, 1. They write from Petersburgh, that they are going to transport a Body of 6000 Men to Finland; and that Orders have been sent to the Russian General in Finland, to regulate his Conduct according to the Motions of the Swedes in that Province: The Accounts from Stockholm of the State of his Swedish Majesty's Health are said to have occasioned these Measures.

August 2. By Yesterday's Mail we have Advice from Stockholm, that the Men of War and Frigates building there for the King of France, will be ready to sail for France the Beginning of next September at farthest.——From Furth, that the Column of Russians which arrived in that Neighbourhood, had received Orders by Express to halt, and to return into Bohemia.

Letters from Genoa say, that notwithstanding the Appearances of Peace, they continue upon their Guard and are forming again the Independant Companies which they had disbanded: They are likewise throwing up new Intrenchments on the Hills of Bisagno, and finishing the Works begun at St. Thecla and other Places: In fine they pretend that about 18 Battalions more of French Troops are expected in the State of Genoa, though they cannot as yet assign any satisfactory Reason for all these Precautions.

August 3. According to Letters from Bergen op-Zoom of the 5th of August, N.S. they had 1700 sick Soldiers in the Hospital of that Town, 400 of whom they have sent to Antwerp by the Waggons that brought them the last Supply of Provisions and Warlike Stores. These Letters add, that the Garrison of that Place was to be relieved in a few Days by a body of 4000 fresh Troops; though it is still given out that the French will speedily evacuate the conquer'd Towns.

By Advice from Bergen-op-Zoom of the 2d Instant, N.S. we hear, that most of the Articles that are to be the Basis of the Definitive Treaty are already settled; and they scruple not to say, that the finishing Hand may be put to the Treaty the 20th, though some Difficulties still subsist between the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain: But, as they add, a Congress is to be held at some other Place after the Peace is ratified, in order to adjust such Claims as may be overlooked in the Definitive Treaty.——A way of Proceeding which we frankly own is past our Comprehension.

August 4. By the French Mail on Sunday last, there is an Account that a Dutch Man of War of 70 Guns, and three other Dutch Ships were stranded near Calais.

An Order is issued for a number of Guard Ships to be directly mann'd out at Portsmouth.

August 6. Six Ships of the Line are ordered for the Mediterranean, in the room of those ordered home from thence unfit for further Service.

August 9. Letters from Paris intimate, that in the Convention concluded between the Count de St. Severin and the Ministers of the Maritime Powers, relating to the Russian Troops, it is not only stipulated, that they shall, with all convenient Speed, return into their own Country, but they shall not, whilst they are in the Pay of England and Holland, enter into the Service of any other Power, nor be employed under any Pretence whatsoever against the French King or his Allies.

August 10. By a Letter from Vienna, dated August 3, we are told that a great Number of Persons concerned in the late Conspiracy at Constantinople, have been strangled and thrown into the Sea: The Greeks and Armenians have assisted in destroying the Revolters.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

Last Friday several French Officers and three French Indians arrived here from Canada, by way of Albany; who we here, are come with a Design to settle some Affairs relating to the redeeming or exchanging of Prisoners taken on both Sides.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARLES-TOWN, *Enter'd Inwards.*

Ship Henrietta, Alexander St. Barbe, from London.
Sloop Catherine, Patrick Gallagher, from Providence.
Sloop Daniel Thomas Crosthwaite, from Hispaniola.
Sloop Charming Betty, Francis Ingram, from Boston.

Entered Outwards.

Ship

Ship Port Merchant, Walter Franks, for Oporto.
Schooner Nancy, Patrick Downing, for St. Auguſtine.
Sloop Huzza, David Fry, for New-York.
Sloop Hopewell, Seth Crane, for Rhode-Iſland.

Clear'd for Departure.

Schooner Tartar, John Gardiner, to Providence.
Schooner Enterprize, Iſaac Colcock, to Rattan.

EXPORTED from this Place, from the firſt of *September* 1747, to the firſt of *November* 1748, the following Goods; of the Produce of this Province.

Rice, 55,132 Barrils.	Tann'd Leather, 7803 Sides.
Pitch, 16,001 Barrils.	Beef & Pork, 4,541 Barrels.
Tar, 2837 Barrils.	Corn & Peaſe, 9,506 Buſhels.
Turpentine, 2965 Barrels.	Indigo, 135,909 *lb.*
Deer-Skins, 720 Hhds.	

Market Price at Charlestown, of the following Goods, of the Produce and Manufacture of this Province.

Rice per *Ct.* 55 *ſ.* 0	Beef, 5 *l.*
Pitch per Barrel, 45 *ſ.*	Deer-Skins, per *lb.* 16 *ſ.* 6
Tar, 40 *ſ.*	Indigo, 20 *ſ.* 0 *d.*
Turpentine, 12 *ſ.* 6	Corn per Buſhel, 17 *ſ.* 6
Roſin, 8 *ſ.*	Peaſe, 12 *ſ.* 6
Pork, 8 *l.* 10	Staves, *per* 1000, 15 *l.* to 20

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING for many Years paſt in his Travels thro' *Europe* (from his native Country *Tranſylvania*) ſtudied and made many wonderful Experiments in ELECTRICITY, propoſes to give Attendance at Mr. *Blythe's* Tavern in Broad-ſtreet, from the Hour of 3 to 5 in the Afternoon, on Wedneſday and Friday weekly, during his Stay in this Town, (and when deſired, will wait on Ladies and Gent. in their Houſes) to ſhew the ſurprizing Effects thereof. Each Perſon admitted to ſee the ſame, to pay 20 *ſ.* who may alſo be *electriſed* if they pleaſe, by *Samuel Dömjén.*

FLOUR, white & milk Bread, *Madera* Wine in Pipes and quarter Pipes, Salt in Barrels, Melaſſes, muſcovado and loaf Sugar, Beer, Cyder, Apples, Pears, Cramberries, Cheeſe, Mackrell, Salt-Fiſh, Hops, Vinegar, Snuff, Chocolate, negro cloth, ſtriped Duffils, Cordage, Tax Battens, all ſizes Nails and Spikes, Locks, Hinges, Shutter-bolts, and many other Articles ſuitable for the Seaſon, ſold reaſonable, in *Tradd-ſtreet*, oppoſite to Mr. *Dart's*, by *John McCall.*

JUST IMPORTED in the *Henrietta*, Capt. *St. Barbe*, from *London*, and to be ſold very reaſonable by *Mayrant & Douxſaint*, at their Store in *Elliott-ſtreet*, an Aſſortment of *European* and *India* Goods proper for the Seaſon.

JUST IMPORTED in the *Henrietta*, Capt. *Alexander St. Barbe*, from *London*, ſundry Goods proper for the Seaſon, to be ſold, by *Kenneth & Benjamin Michie.*

IMPORTED in the *Henrietta*, Capt. *St. Barbe*, from *London*, a good Aſſortment of *India* and *European* Goods proper for the Seaſon, to be ſold at the loweſt Prices, by *William Woodrop.*

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, a tall *Angola* Negro Wench, about 40 Years old, named *Flora*, ſpeaks ſo bad *Engliſh* that ſhe can hardly be underſtood, had on when ſhe went away a white Negro Cloth Petticoat and blue Jacket. Whoever ſecures her in the Work-houſe in *Charles-Town*, or brings her to Mr. *John Vaun*, or to me, ſhall be rewarded.

Mary Elizabeth Timothy.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY on Monday the 31ſt of *October*, 1748, as ſoon as the *Charles-Town* Regiment (then review'd) was diſcharged, the Two Apprentices hereunder named, (who carried with them ſome Arms and Ammunition) viz.

William Parch, about 20 Years of Age, of a freſh Complexion, thick and well ſet, had on either a new white Whitney Coat or fuſtian Frock, and a brown bob Wig or Cap.

John Wilkie, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, thin but well made; had on a new white Whitney or blue-grey Cloth Coat, with a dark bob-Wig or Cap; Both Carpenters.

Whoever ſecures them, ſo that I may have them again, or brings them to me in *Charles-Town*, ſhall have *FIFTY POUNDS* Reward, or 25 *l.* for each, beſides reaſonable Charges.

John Vaun, Carpenter.

N.B. As they have ſtole an Accompt Book of mine, all Perſons concern'd are hereby forbid paying them or either of them any Monies due to me.

JOHN REMINGTON

ACTS as *NOTARY-PUBLIC*, being by lawful Authority from *England* duly admitted and ſworn.

ANY Perſon that is willing to ſupply a Quantity of Barrels of Beef, may hear of a Purchaſer by enquiring of the Printer; and may have Salt ſupply'd him at the Market Price before-hand.

A choice Tract of Land at *Dorcheſter*, two Tracts at *Winyaw*, and a Lot in *George-Town*, to be ſold. Enquire of *Jane Gaddon.*

WHEREAS the Subſcriber intends to depart this Province early in the Spring, for *Switzerland*; he gives Notice, that he will ſell very cheap for ready Money, (in order to ſatisfy his Creditors, particularly one who now calls upon him for his Money) his Lot and Buildings in Tradd-ſtreet, being two Tenements, with a good Kitchen, Yard, Well, Oven, &c. to each. He has alſo two good Mortgages to tranſfer. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the ſaid Articles, may ſee them, and treat with *Francis Varambont.*

TO BE SOLD by *John Fairchild*, for the Benefit of his Creditors, or in his Abſence by Mr. *George Marſhal* in *Charles-Town*, two Tracts of Land in *Goose-Creek* Pariſh, adjoining each other, and containing 340 Acres each, old Purchaſe, with ſeveral good Springs on them, bounding N. on *Santee-River*, with a beautiful high Bluff, is excellent Corn Land, and having Plenty of Lime-ſtone muſt anſwer well for Indico: There is alſo an inland Swamp never liable to be drown'd, and a good Coach-Road from the ſaid Lands to *Charles-Town*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may have any reaſonable Credit.

A good Man Cook to be hired out by the Year. Enquire at *Thomas Smith's* in one of Mr. *Middleton's* Houſes at the Lower End of *Union-Street.*

AS I keep a Wharff and have convenient Stores, This is to give Notice to Perſons in the Country, that I am willing to ſell their Produce on the uſual Commiſſions; and ſhall uſe my utmoſt Endeavours for the Intereſt of thoſe that may employ me as a Factor. *Henry Bedon.*

AN Overſeer and his Wife, well recommended, may meet with Encouragement from *Luke Stoutenburgh.*

WHEREAS my Wharff (fronting Mr. *Anthony Mathewes's* Buildings on the Bay) is in Order to receive the Produce of this Province, I give this public Notice, that there ſhall be due Attendance, and good Aſſiſtance given to all Boats that ſhall uſe it; and that I continue to ſell the Country Commodities on the uſual Commiſſions. *Thomas Legard.*

N.B. All ſorts of Houſe Carpenter's and Joyner's Work finiſhed and compleated in the beſt Manner, at the ſaid *Legard's* Houſe in *Bedon's Alley*, by *James Vernon.*